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ABSTRACT

This report examines federal aid to a representative sample of predominantly Black institutions participating in the program of the Moton College Service Bureau. Inquiries were made of each of the 83 member institutions requesting information concerning the number of proposals submitted to federal agencies during FY 1971 and 1972 and the number funded for the same period. Responses of a sample of 54 institutions indicated proposal activity has increased dramatically. Of the institutions surveyed, 630 requests were submitted in FY 1971 and 813 in 1972. These institutions submitted 183 more proposals in 1972 than the previous year, an increase of almost 4 per institution. The increase in federal funds to $100 million for FY 1972 from approximately $80 million in 1971 represents a $20 million increase in support. The average amount of increase for all institutions was $1.5 to $1.8 million. Only one institution reported a decrease in federal support. This document was published through the Technical Assistance Consortium To Improve College Services (TACTICS). (Author/PG)

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A Report of a Survey of Federal Support for Fifty-Four Black Colleges

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Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972

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Pages 6, 7, 10 .....Black line represents Fiscal 1971
Red line represents Fiscal 1972

Foreword

The Moton College Service Bureau, a program sponsored by the Moton Memorial Institute, Incorporated and supported by a grant from the United States Office of Education, provides technical assistance to eighty-three predominately Black institutions in the related areas of proposal stimulation and preparation and federal agency advocacy. One of the components of TACTICS,[1] it lists among its primary objectives an increased level of federal support for member institutions.

During the eighteen month period from October 1971 through March 1973 MCSB has been very busy in a number of activities designed to achieve its objectives. Campus visitations have been made to member institutions to assess needs, to consult with administrative officials, and to provide assistance in setting up a well-coordinated federal relations office. Several training programs have been conducted for Federal Relations Officers. Proposal Writing Workshops have been held on several campuses in which faculty members were instructed in the art of proposal preparation by the field coordinators and consultants. In some instances consultants were provided to assist in the preparation of special proposals.

In addition, constant contact has been maintained with the various federal agencies. Conferences and workshops have been held in efforts aimed at sensitizing these agencies to the peculiar needs of our member institutions.

This study was undertaken to ascertain answers to two interrelated questions: Are member institutions submitting more and better proposals? Has the level of federal support increased substantially as a result of increased proposal activity?

The information and data presented in this study were collected and compiled under the direction of Leonard E. Dawson, Associate Director of Moton College Service Bureau.

John F. Potts, Director
Moton College Service Bureau

[1] Technical Assistance Consortium To Improve College Services

Introduction

It has been said many times that any concerns for the problems of higher education in this country for its Black population must begin with the Black colleges. Not only have these institutions been the main supporters of any collective and productive Black intellectual activity, but during times of conscious discrimination and severe economic deprivation, these institutions have produced the nation's principal Black leaders and some 70% of all degrees conferred on Blacks within the last decade. Despite the meager financial resources available to them, these colleges have struggled in the face of overwhelming odds to provide post secondary education for thousands of Black youngsters.

In 1970 these predominantly Black colleges enrolled about 170,000 students. This was just over one-third of the 434,000 Black students in schools of higher education. Roughly the same percentages prevailed in 1959 when the total enrollment was around 89,000. Thus, in general terms, the Black colleges are still playing a significant role in the education of Black youth. Although the latter figure represented less than 6% of the 7.3 million student population in higher education in 1969, about one-third of them were studying at institutions serving primarily a Black student body. Recent statistics released by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reveal that 47.1 per cent of last June's Black graduates went on to college. Projections seem to indicate that although the vast majority of this increased enrollment of Black students is likely to occur at the burgeoning community colleges and predominantly white institutions, the Black colleges' share of all Black college students is likely to remain in the neighborhood of one third.

Obviously the future of these institutions will rest critically on their ability to attract the needed resources, both financial and human, to develop curricula and programs necessary to adequately prepare their students for the demands of an increasing technological society.

The purpose of this report is to examine federal aid to a representative sample of predominantly Black institutions participating in the program of the Moton College Service Bureau. Inquiries were made of each of the eighty-three member institutions requesting information concerning the number of proposals submitted to federal agencies during fiscal 1971 and 1972 and the number funded for the same period. Analysis of these data would presumably reveal an increase in proposal

activity and a concomitant increase in the success ratio. The total amount of federal funds received was also obtained. Thus it was possible to ascertain not only the amount of dollar increase but the percentage increase during the period in question.

The figures presented in this report represent a sample of fifty-four institutions located in sixteen states and the District of Columbia. No attempt was made to analyze the funds received by agency and program but in all instances student financial aid is included. Participating in the survey are both public and private, and two and four year institutions.

Table 1
Number of Proposals Submitted by State and Number Funded for Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972

State	Number of Schools	Fiscal Year 1971 Proposals Submitted	Fiscal Year 1971 Proposals Funded	Fiscal Year 1972 Proposals Submitted	Fiscal Year 1972 Proposals Funded
Alabama	1	9	5	14	9
Arkansas	2	15	8	23	14
District of Col.	1	7	3	9	6
Florida	2	19	11	26	14
Georgia	5	47	31	59	37
Louisiana	5	155	110	180	127
Maryland	2	19	11	26	15
Michigan	1	7	3	15	7
Mississippi	6	41	22	56	31
Missouri	1	14	8	22	9
North Carolina	8	114	44	136	66
Ohio	2	24	9	29	14
Pennsylvania	1	11	7	17	8
South Carolina	4	30	13	37	15
Tennessee	4	53	21	61	31
Texas	6	39	19	64	28
Virginia	3	26	11	39	15
TOTALS	54	630	336	813	446

Discussion of Data in Table 1

A cursory glance at the data reported in Table 1 reveals that each state reported an increase in proposal activity for Fiscal Year 1972 over Fiscal Year 1971. A total of 630 proposals was submitted in 1971 and 813 in 1972. This represents a percentage increase of 29.04 in proposal activity for the fifty-four institutions included in this survey. Some states increased their requests quite substantially (Louisiana and Texas) and others only moderately so (Ohio and District of Columbia). It is important to note, however, that in every instance requests for funds for Fiscal Year 1972 increased over Fiscal Year 1971.

During FY 1971, a total of 336 proposals was funded out of 630 submitted to the various federal agencies which represented a 53.3 success ratio. Of 813 proposals submitted during FY 1972, 446 were funded representing a 54.8 favorable response. This means that there was a slight increase of 1.5 percent in the federal response to proposals from these institutions.

The average institution submitted eleven proposals to federal agencies during FY 1971 and fifteen during FY 1972, an increase of 36.3 percent.

Chart 1 – Number of Proposals Submitted by State for Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972

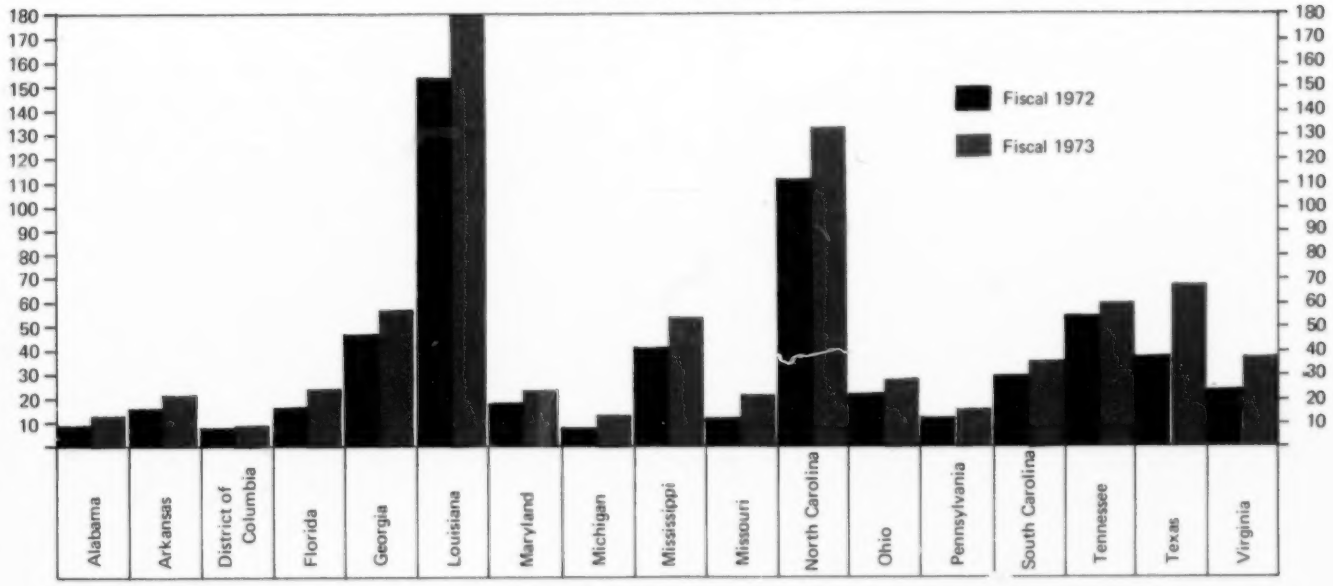


Chart 2 – Number of Proposals Funded by State for Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972

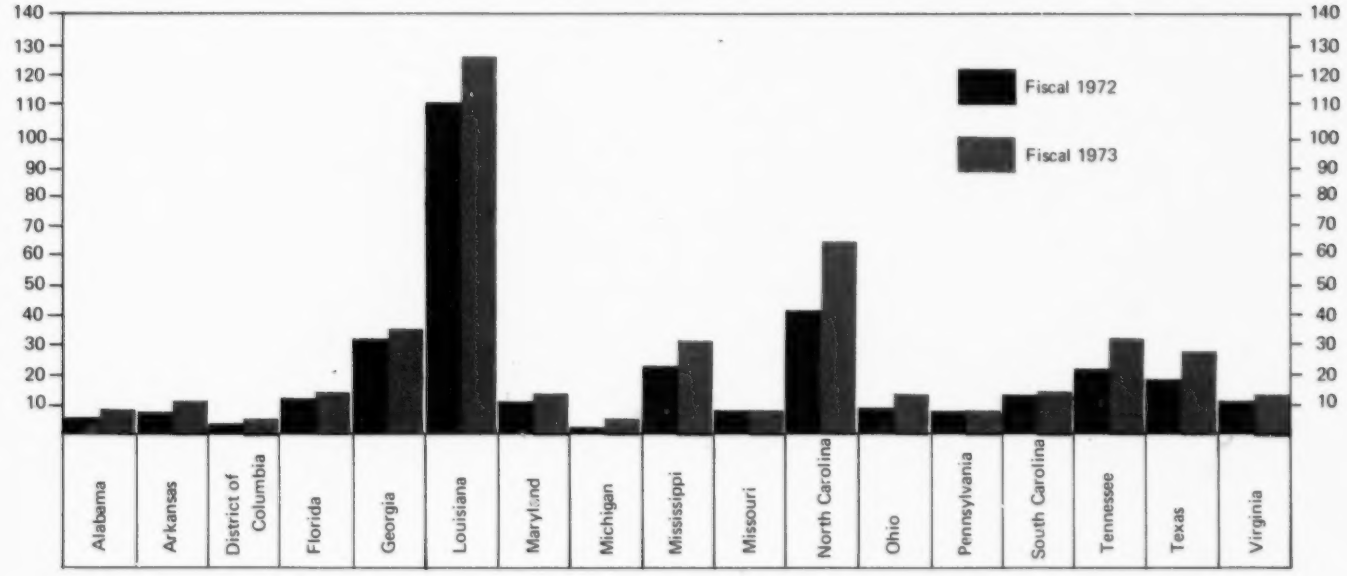


Table 2
Total Federal Funds Received by State
for Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972

State	Number of Schools	Total Federal Funds for Fiscal Year 1972	Total Federal Funds for Fiscal Year 1973
Alabama	1	900,031	1,062,265
Arkansas	2	1,946,361	2,505,941
District of Col.	1	359,738	288,486
Florida	2	2,125,752	2,537,399
Georgia	5	6,899,995	8,320,573
Louisiana	5	11,369,973	14,518,559
Maryland	2	1,702,669	1,923,099
Michigan	1	850,752	1,702,250
Mississippi	6	14,572,608	17,393,678
Missouri	1	808,651	1,086,317
North Carolina	8	9,979,987	11,490,633
Ohio	2	5,338,058	6,360,116
Pennsylvania	1	507,500	1,089,420
South Carolina	4	3,212,822	4,115,763
Tennessee	4	4,112,250	4,545,557
Texas	6	9,750,549	13,722,822
Virginia	3	5,519,290	7,660,304
TOTALS		79,956,986	100,323,182

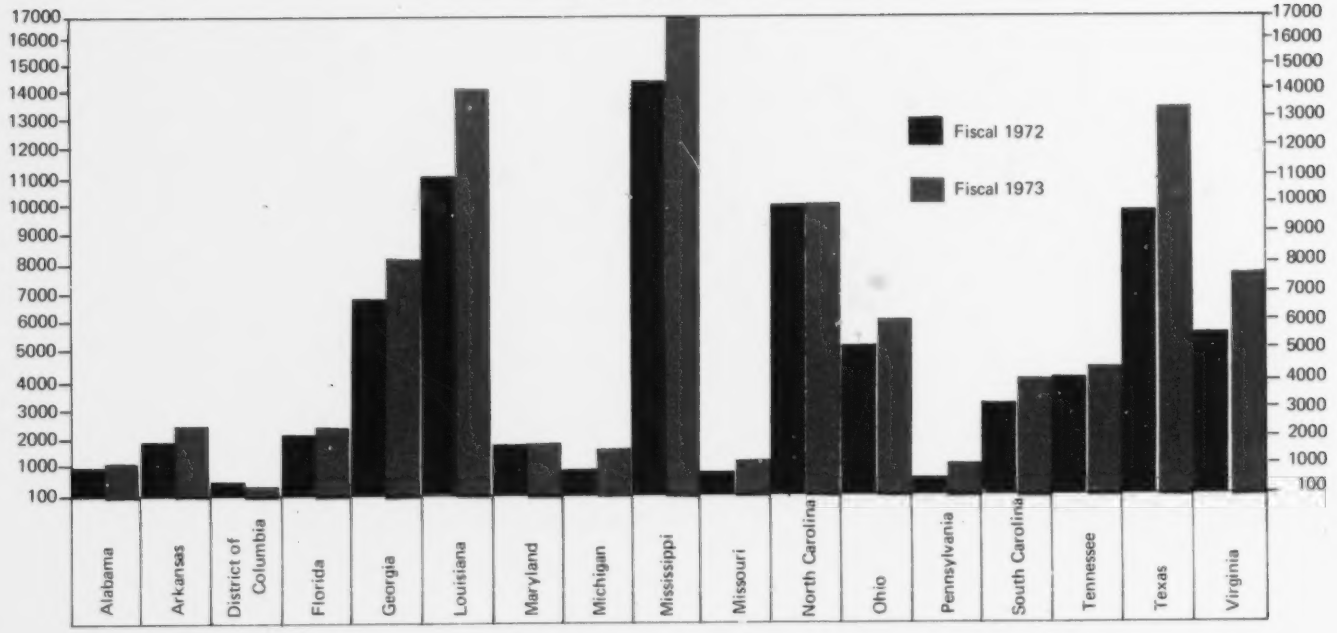
Discussion of Data in Table 2

The 54 institutions included in Table 2 report a total in excess of 100 million dollars received in federal support for FY 1972 while the figure for FY 1971 was slightly less than 80 million. Thus, as a group, these schools increased their federal support base by almost 20 million dollars, an increase of 25 per cent. The average amount for all institutions was 1.8 million for FY 1972 as compared to approximately 1.5 million for FY 1971. By far the largest percentage of these funds is allocated to student financial aid which comprises approximately forty-four per cent.

Combined figures for each state reveal that there was an overall increase in federal funds received. Only one institution reported an actual decrease in federal support. The states of Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas received the largest amount of federal support for the years in question. However, these states also had the largest number of institutions participating in this study.

Chart 3 – Amount of Federal Funds Received by State for Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972

(Thousands of dollars)



Summary and Conclusions

Information on proposal activity and federal funds received for fiscal years 1971 and 1972 from this sample of fifty-four Black institutions participating in the Moton College Service Bureau Program is quite revealing. It provides a comparison of the increase in activity in both areas for the years in question. Although figures for each institution are not given, it is possible to gain some insight into the funding patterns by considering the state levels and the number of institutions in each state. We are aware of the limitations of this study. However, we chose not to list information by institution for obvious reasons.

Four of the remaining twenty-nine schools responded to this survey but the information was incomplete and could not be included in the final tabulation.

Several reasons are usually advanced for the inadequate amount of federal funds received by Black Colleges. The latest figures reveal that these institutions accounted for only 3.4 percent of all Federal aid to higher education. Two of the reasons heard most often shift the blame to the colleges themselves. The first charge is that when announcements and guidelines are sent for proposal solicitation, only a few of the more aggressive Black institutions actually follow through with requests for consideration. The second most frequently heard charge is that when proposals are submitted, they are not sufficiently written and documented. Consequently, they do not fare well when judged in competition with proposals from majority colleges and universities.

Moton College Service Bureau has attempted to respond to those two claims by holding on-campus workshops in proposal writing, by providing technical assistance in the actual preparation of proposals, and by securing the services of consultants for special programs when needed. We have kept member institutions informed of the proposal deadline dates, the announcements of new programs, the status of new and pending legislation affecting higher education and funding patterns and trends. A total of 69 memorandums have been mailed to date.

Proposal activity has increased dramatically. More of our institutions are submitting requests for funds and the trend will probably continue. Of the institutions surveyed, 630 requests were submitted in Fiscal Year 1971 and 813 in 1972. This means that these institutions submitted 183 more proposals in 1972 than the

previous year, and increase of almost 4 per institution. Although it is very difficult to determine quality increases, our evaluations and agency contacts lead us to believe that there has been a definite increase in the quality of the proposals submitted.

The increase in federal funds to 100 million dollars for Fiscal Year 1972 from approximately 80 million in 1971 represents a 20 million dollar increase in support. The average amount of increase for all institutions was 1.5 to 1.8 million dollars. Only one institution reported a decrease in federal support.

It is obvious from this report that there was an increase in proposal activity and federal support to these Black institutions during the period in question. Of equal importance, however, is the fact that this is not nearly enough. The pace is too slow, the attempts are too piecemeal, the results are too small. Black colleges must experience a massive infusion of support if they are to survive. And survive they must!

Institutions Participating in Moton College Service Bureau Program

1. Alabama A & M University
2. Alabama State University
3. Albany State College
4. Alcorn A & M College
5. Allen University
6. Arkansas A.M. & N. University
7. Barber-Scotia College
8. Benedict College
9. Bennett College
10. Bethune-Cookman College
11. Bishop College
12. Bowie State College
13. Central State University
14. Cheyney State College
15. Claflin College
16. Clark College
17. Coppin State College
18. Delaware State College
19. Dillard University
20. D. C. Teachers College
21. Elizabeth City State University
22. Fayetteville State University
23. Fisk University
24. Florida A & M University
25. Florida Memorial College
26. Fort Valley State College
27. Grambling College
28. Hampton Institute
29. Huston-Tillotson College
30. Jackson State College
31. Jarvis Christian College
32. Johnson C. Smith University
33. Kentucky State College
34. Kittrell College
35. Knoxville College
36. Lane College
37. Langston University
38. LeMoyne-Owen College
39. Lincoln University (Mo.)
40. Lincoln University (Pa.)
41. Livingstone College
42. Mary Holmes College
43. Maryland University (ES.)
44. Miles College
45. Miss. Valley State College
46. Morehouse College
47. Morgan State College
48. Morris College
49. Morris Brown College
50. Morristown College
51. N. C. A & T State Univ.
52. N. C. Central University
53. Oakwood College
54. Paine College
55. Paul Quinn College
56. Philander Smith College
57. Prairie View A & M College
58. Rust College
59. St. Augustine's College
60. St. Paul's College
61. Savannah State College
62. Shaw University at Detroit
63. Shaw University
64. S. C. State College
65. Southern University (BR)
66. Southern University (NO)
67. Spelman College
68. Stillman College
69. Talladega College
70. Tennessee State University
71. Texas College
72. Texas Southern University
73. Tougaloo College
74. Tuskegee Institute
75. Utica Junior College
76. Virginia State College
77. Virginia Union University
78. Voorhees College
79. W. V. State College
80. Wilberforce University
81. Wiley College
82. Winston-Salem State Univ.
83. Xavier University